



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in the Jewish Synagogue, Salt Lake City, on the evening of May 16, was a stirring occasion. The synagogue was filled with a deeply interested assembly. Former Governor John C. Cutler, President of the Society, presided. Governor Spry was with him on the platform and was one of the speakers. He said he stood ready to do anything in his power to aid the movement, both officially and as an American citizen. The other speakers were Mr. Mathoniah Thomas, Rev. E. I. Goshen, Rabbi Freund of the Synagogue, and Prof. Torild Arnoldson of the State University, who made the principal address. The report of the meeting given in the *Deseret Evening News* indicates that the speeches were all strong, direct and optimistic, and that the peace movement has already taken a good hold on the people of Salt Lake City. Much of the speedy success of the Utah Peace Society is due to the earnest and tireless efforts of the Secretary, J. M. Sjudahl, editor of the *Deseret Evening News*. A resolution was adopted at the close of the meeting, asking the national government to do whatever it could in favor of the arbitration of all international differences, and that Utah's delegates in Congress be requested to present this petition to President Taft.

The death of William Christie Herron, President of the Cincinnati Peace Society, takes away a most valuable peace worker. He had been actively associated with the movement only about four years, and for the last year his health had been such that he was able to do but little service. But what he had done in securing the observance of the 18th of May in the schools of Cincinnati, the observance of Peace Sunday in December, in the purchase (at his own expense) and distribution of literature, in the organization of public meetings, etc., showed him to be a man of devotion and influence, and if his health had not broken down he would certainly have made the Cincinnati Society a power for good. At the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore last year, of which he was a lay member, he prepared and got adopted a set of strong resolutions committing that great organization to the high ideals and policies of the peace movement. We very much hope that the Cincinnati Peace Society will be able immediately to secure a worthy successor of Mr. Herron, and that peace work in that city may not be allowed to lag at this most important moment in the progress of the movement.

Brevities.

. . . In the Peace Day celebration in Honolulu, Hawaii, a remarkable discourse was given by Hon. John G. Woolley in the Christian Church, the burden of which was that though "war remains, and will remain some years more, yet light is shining over it and through it, and it dies slowly but certainly." He declared that "this land of churches and schools and boundless wealth and unlimited opportunity, with perhaps the most potent voice in the family of the powers, ought to 'seek peace and pursue it.'"

. . . A fine address on "Teaching Peace through Instruction in American History" was delivered on May 14 by Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of the Springfield (Mass.) schools, before the Association of New England

School Superintendents, in Boston. "In impressing the great ideal of peace and goodwill upon men of all classes and countries, we need to inspire our pupils with the thought that nations cannot truly and nobly live without a due consideration for other nations." "Justice and righteousness are the keystone of national greatness."

. . . In the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, N.Y., the 18th of May was observed by an interesting peace program given by eleven students, under the direction of the Principal, Edward Perkins Clarke. The program covered the cost of a big cannon shot, a Dreadnaught, of armaments and pensions, cost in lives, the immorality, futility and barbarity of war, arbitration, a world parliament, disarmament and an international constabulary.

. . . The Young People's League for International Federation, under the direction of Miss Mary J. Pierson, held a Peace Day meeting in coöperation with the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, New York, at 8 P. M., on May 18. There were essays by delegates and brief addresses by several speakers.

. . . Former Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan on May 31. The Emperor was especially cordial. He wished Mr. Fairbanks to carry back to the people of this country an assurance of the ever-increasing reliance of the Japanese people upon the goodwill of the United States.

. . . Mr. W. H. Galvani, who represented the State of Oregon in the Chicago National Peace Congress by appointment of the Governor, has been, since his return home, telling the citizens of Portland, the students of the High School, the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, etc., the story of the great Congress, which he considers one of the most important mileposts in the history of the peace movement. He is arousing the citizens of Portland with a view to organizing an Oregon Peace Society, as a Branch of the American Peace Society.

. . . In his address at the Mohonk Conference on May 21, Hon. Richard Bartholdt expressed the hope that a peace society might be organized in every Congressional District of the nation with the view of bringing public opinion to bear upon Congressmen in favor of the practical peace program which will come before the third Hague Conference.

. . . Ambassador Bryce, in his remarks at the closing session of the Mohonk Conference, said: "All the nations, both of this hemisphere and of the other, have every possible reason for endeavoring to keep the peace. Interest as well as conscience and duty prescribe that course."

. . . At the recent annual State Convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, held at Concord, N. C., Prof. Franklin S. Blair, who had represented the Association at the North Carolina Peace Congress, made an interesting report in which he set forth the efforts which he had made to prevent the Congress from committing the North Carolina peace workers to support of a big navy.